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SOVIET STEEL OUTPUT INCREASING

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

USSR

In 1953 the USSR produced nearly 15 million tons more steel than in 1949 and over twice as much as in 1940. Rolled stock production in 1953 was over 11 million tons (i.e., 2.2 times) over the 1940 output.(1)

On the eve of World War II, the Soviet Union produced 15 million tons of cast iron, i.e., nearly 4 times as much as in 1913, and 18,300,000 tons of steel, i.e., 4.5 times as much as in 1913.(2)

The USSR's output for the first half of 1953 exceeded first-half of 1952 output by the following: cast iron, 12 percent; steel, 9 percent; rolled stock, 9 percent.(3)

Ukraine

The 1952 cast iron output in the Ukrainian SSR was 4.5 times the prerevolutionary output; steel output was nearly 5 times the prerevolutionary output. The 1953 Ukrainian iron ore, aluminum, and zinc production plans were overfulfilled.(4)

Urals

About one third of all Soviet industrial output, over half the steel, and over half the rolled stock were produced in the eastern USSR in 1951.

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The Novo-Tagil'sk Metallurgical Plant has sharply increased its output. In 1950 the plant produced 3.6 times more iron ore, 6 times more cast iron, 3 times more steel, and 8 times more rolled stock than in 1940. In the Urals as a whole, the 1950 output exceeded the 1940 output in cast iron by 2.6 times, steel by 2.7 times, and rolled stock by 2.8 times.

The blast-furnace operators of the Serov Metallurgical Plant, in their efforts to increase productivity, have attained the world record in blast-furnace coefficients of performance during the first 2 years of the Fifth Five-Year Plan. In 1952, the average shop coefficient was 0.66.

During early 1953, many of the open-hearth shops of the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine ran as many as two thirds of their heats by high-speed methods.

Even as early as 1951, the percentage of high-speed heats was increased from 36 to 50 percent at the Glavuralmet (Main Administration of the Ural Metallurgical Industry) plants.

In the past, the Serov metallurgists generally required 10 hours for their heats; the heats now average 5 hours 10 minutes.

Every second heat was a high speed one at the Novo-Tagil'sk Metallurgical Plant during 1952.

In 1952, the Chusovoy Plant, using the same equipment it had in 1946, produced 73.6 percent more cast iron, 107.7 percent more steel, and 72.4 percent more rolled stock.(5)

SOURCES

1. Moscow, Promyshlennost' Stroitel'nykh Materialov, 10 Mar 54

2. Petrozavodsk, Leninskoye Znamya, 17 Nov 53

3. Moscow, Planovoye Khozyaystvo, No 4, 1953

4. Moscow, Pravda, 10 Mar 54

5. Moscow, Narodnoye Khozyaystvo v Pyatoy Pyatiletke, A. M. Moshkin, Izdatel'stvo Znaniye, 1953

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